

Impacts of different initialisation techniques on the skill of global dynamical climate predictions

Danila Volpi, Francisco Doblas-Reyes, Virginie Guemas, Ed Hawkins, Nancy Nichols

24th February 2015

Outline

- 1 Model and experimental set-up
- 2 Comparison of initialisation methods
- 3 Results of an improved anomaly initialisation technique
- 4 Summary

The model

EC-Earth 2.3

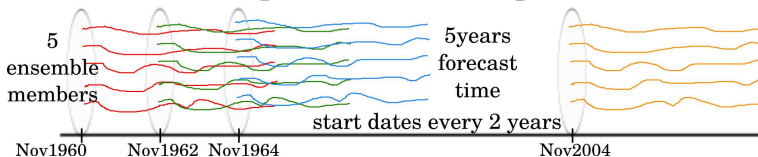
- NEMO ocean model with ORCA1L42 configuration
- IFS atmospheric component (TL159 resolution)
- LIM2 sea-ice component directly embedded into NEMO
- The atmospheric and ocean components are coupled via OASIS3

The model

EC-Earth 2.3

- NEMO ocean model with ORCA1L42 configuration
- IFS atmospheric component (TL159 resolution)
- LIM2 sea-ice component directly embedded into NEMO
- The atmospheric and ocean components are coupled via OASIS3

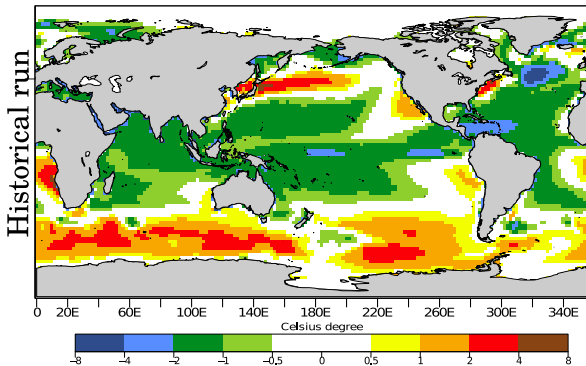
Experimental set-up



- 23 start dates
- 5 years forecast time
- 5 ensemble members

Sea surface temperature bias

Forecast year 1



- bias computed with ERSST reference data

Full field initialisation (FFI)

- The model is initialised with an estimate of the contemporaneous observed state:
 - ▶ ocean: NEMOVAR-ORA_S4
 - ▶ atmosphere: ERA40 and ERA-Interim
 - ▶ sea ice: reconstruction from MISU

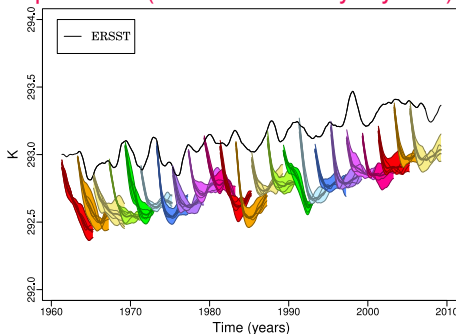
Question

- How does the drift affect the skill of a prediction?

Full field initialisation (FFI)

Sea surface temperature in a FFI experiment (start dates every 2 years)

- The model is initialised with an estimate of the contemporaneous observed state:
 - ▶ ocean: NEMOVAR-ORA_S4
 - ▶ atmosphere: ERA40 and ERA-Interim
 - ▶ sea ice: reconstruction from MISU

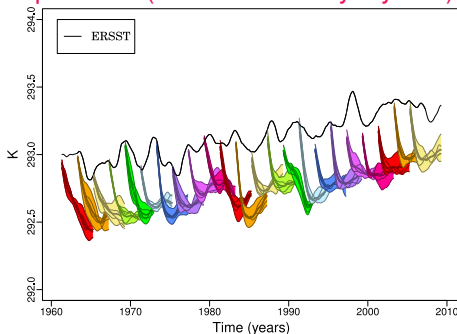


Full field initialisation (FFI)

Sea surface temperature in a FFI experiment (start dates every 2 years)

- The model is initialised with an estimate of the contemporaneous observed state:

- ▶ ocean: NEMOVAR-ORA_S4
- ▶ atmosphere: ERA40 and ERA-Interim
- ▶ sea ice: reconstruction from MISU



Question

- How does the drift affect the skill of a prediction?

Anomaly initialisation (AI)

Hypothesis

- If the simulated variability is independent of the model mean state, allowing the climate model biases (no drift) but constraining the phase of the simulated variability towards the contemporaneous observed one at the initialization time should result with an improved skill in the simulated variability

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{x}^a}_{\text{vector state of the assimilated variables}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_i^o - \langle \mathbf{x}^o \rangle}_{\text{observed anomalies}} + \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{x}^b \rangle}_{\text{climatology of the model assimilated variables}}$$

Anomaly initialisation (AI)

Hypothesis

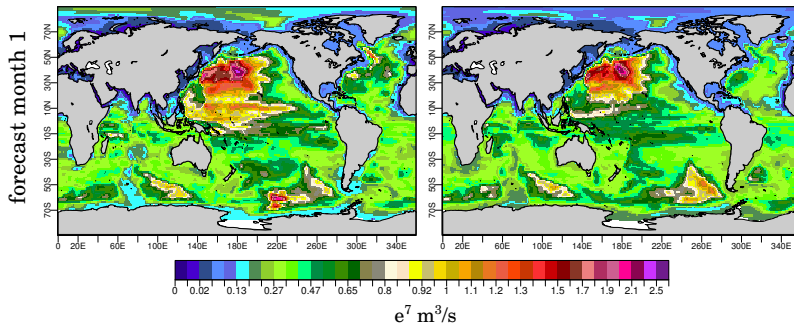
- If the simulated variability is independent of the model mean state, allowing the climate model biases (no drift) but constraining the phase of the simulated variability towards the contemporaneous observed one at the initialization time should result with an improved skill in the simulated variability

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{x}^a}_{\text{vector state of the assimilated variables}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{x}_i^o - \langle \mathbf{x}^o \rangle}_{\text{observed anomalies}} + \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{x}^b \rangle}_{\text{climatology of the model assimilated variables}}$$

Standard deviation of the barotropic stream function

NEMOVAR-ORAS4
member 1

EC-Earth
member 1



- Calculated as the ocean horizontal transport integrated vertically

Improving AI technique

Weighted anomaly initialization

- To avoid the risk of introducing anomaly that are out of the model internal variability range, the observed anomalies used to initialize the model have been normalized
- The new initial state is given by:

$$\mathbf{x}^a = \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{x}^b)}{\sigma(\mathbf{x}^o)} \cdot (\mathbf{x}_i^o - \langle \mathbf{x}^o \rangle) + \langle \mathbf{x}^b \rangle$$

Initialization of the density



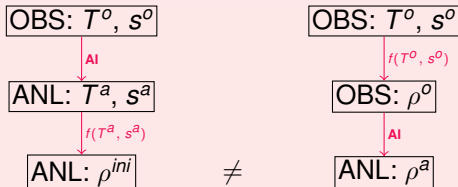
Improving AI technique

Weighted anomaly initialization

- To avoid the risk of introducing anomaly that are out of the model internal variability range, the observed anomalies used to initialize the model have been normalized
- The new initial state is given by:

$$\mathbf{x}^a = \frac{\sigma(\mathbf{x}^b)}{\sigma(\mathbf{x}^o)} \cdot (\mathbf{x}_i^o - \langle \mathbf{x}^o \rangle) + \langle \mathbf{x}^b \rangle$$

Initialization of the density



Implementation of the techniques

Historical run (NOINI) compared with:

Full Field Ini (FFI)

- atmosphere, sea-ice and ocean initialized from full field observed state

Ocean and Sea Ice Anom Ini (OSI-AI)

- ocean and sea-ice anomaly initialization
- atmosphere full-field initialization

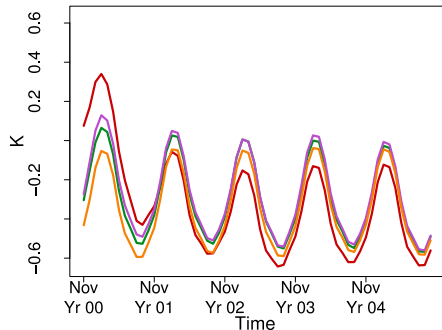
Ocean and Sea Ice weighted Anom, with density Ini (ρ OSI-wAI)

- ocean and sea-ice weighted anomaly initialization with initialization of T and ρ (instead of T and s)
- atmosphere full-field initialization

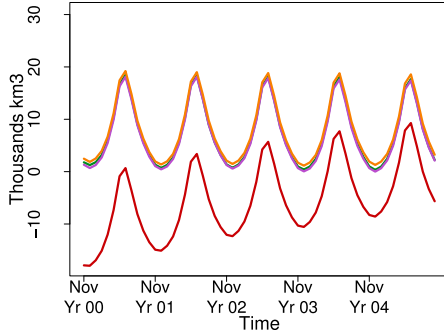
Drift

— FFI
— ρ -OSI-wAI
— OSI-AI
— NOINI

a) *SST*



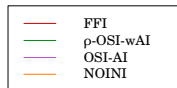
b) *Arctic sea-ice volume*



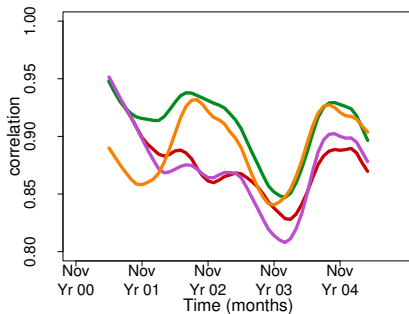
Reference data

- SST: ERSST
- sea-ice volume: sea-ice reconstruction proposed by Guemas et al.(2013) used also for AI implementation

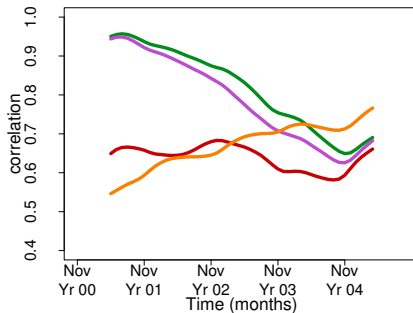
Correlation



SST



Arctic sea-ice volume

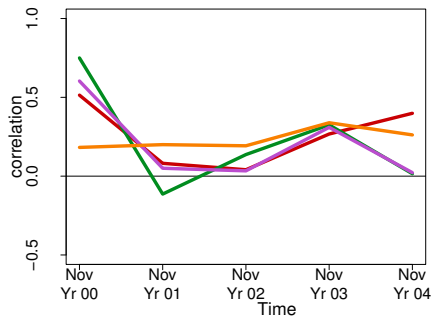
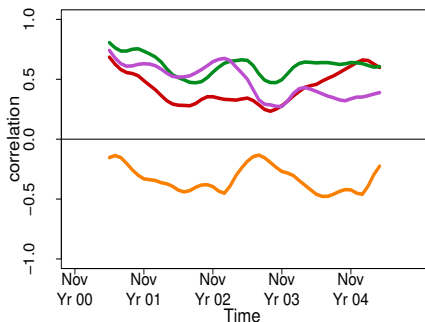


Correlation

— FFI
— ρ -OSI-wAI
— OSI-AI
— NOINI

Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation

Pacific Decadal Oscillation



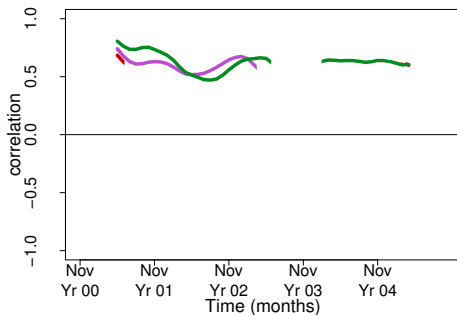
- The AMO is calculated as the difference between the SST anomalies in the North Atlantic (0-60N) and the global SST anomalies
- The PDO index is defined as the leading principal component of the North Pacific (20N-65N) annual sea surface temperature variability

Significant improvements over NOINI

—	FFI
—	ρ -OSI-wAI
—	OSI-AI
—	NOINI

Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation

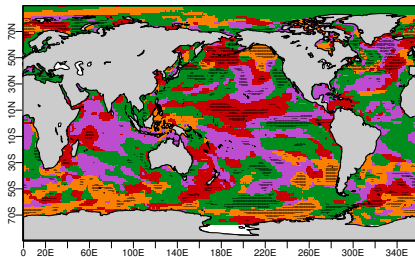
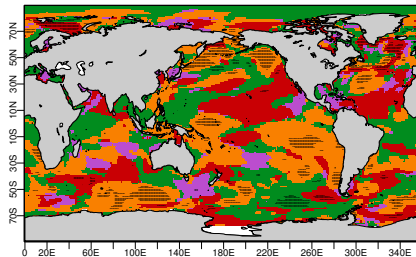
Pacific Decadal Oscillation



No significant improvements

- The AMO is calculated as the difference between the SST anomalies in the North Atlantic (0-60N) and the global SST anomalies
- The PDO index is defined as the leading principal component of the North Pacific (20N-65N) annual sea surface temperature variability

SST minimum RMSE

Forecast year 1*Forecast years 2-5*

FFI

 ρ -OSI-wAI

OSI-AI

NOINI

Summary

The improved anomaly initialised experiment (ρ OSI-wAI):

- further reduces the drift of SST
- performs the best for AMO along the whole forecast period and its skill is significantly larger than NOINI
- improves the PDO skill for the first forecast year
- improves the Arctic sea-ice volume for the first 3 forecast years

